

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1805.

[No. 1253.]

Public Sale.

On **TUESDAY** next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate

White and brown Soap and
Mould and dip candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and fraills,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c. — ALSO,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticos, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Ruffs, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silks &c.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec 20.

COTTON & STEWART,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few Copies of the Works of Wm.
SMITH, D. D.

Late Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia. — ALSO,

THE AMERICAN GARDNER,

CONTAINING

Ample directions for working a kitchen garden
every month in the year; and copious instructions
for the cultivation of Flower Gardens, Vine
yards, and Nurseries, Hop Yards, Green Houses,
and Hot Houses.

By Gardiner and Hepburn,

Late Gardeners to Gov. Mercer and Gen. Mifflin.
Feb. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS POETRY,

selected generally from the most entertaining and
impassioned writings of the British poets.
(By the Rev. THOMAS DAVIS.)

In two Volumes, Octavo.

Price two and an half Dollars.

Sold by Robert Gray, & the Author,

A gentleman well known in Philadelphia, and
who is greatly respected as a clergyman and
justly esteemed as a man of letters, has given
the following opinion of this selection:

"The two volumes of select Poetry, form a
valuable contribution to the stock of English
literature. I really consider the work as the
best compilation now extant. The selections
and arrangements evince the taste of a correct
and polished mind, the judgment of a sound
and benevolent moralist, and that degree of
critical skill which can only be acquired by extensive
reading and scholastic acquirements."
February 4.

Benjamin Shreve, junior,

Has just received, per schooner Dove, Captain
Thomas from Portland,

AND FOR SALE,

94 barrels New-England Rum,
12 hogheads retailing Molasses
1 pipe London particular Madeira Wine,
10 barrels pickled Pollock.
February 25.

FOR SALE,

THAT most pleasant situated HOUSE and
LOT, lately occupied by John Duff, on
Hunting-Creek, about half a mile from Alex-
andria. There is on the premises a good garden
and stable, and in short every convenience for
the residence of a genteel family. If this pro-
perty be not sold at private sale, before the first
day of April, 1805, it will be sold at public
sale. A long credit will be given for the great-
er part of the purchase money. The terms will
be made known on the day of sale. The said
property will be sold on the premises. There
is an ice-house, and a good fishing-shore.

February 25. 22w 1st A.

Subscriptions, for "The Trial
and Acquittal of SAMUEL CHASE, Es-
quire," (now printing by William A.
Rind, in George-Town) will be re-
ceived by the Printer of this paper.

For PHILADELPHIA

THE Sloop

UNITY,

JOHN HAND, MASTER;

Will sail in a few days, for

freight or passage, apply to

Captain HAND, or

M'Clean & Winterberry.

March 22.

60 bushels Liverpool fine Salt.

ON BOARD THE

Schooner CONVOY,

At Merchants' wharf, for sale, on

moderate terms, if taken from on

board.

William Hodgson.

March 19.

Duck, Pork, & Fig-Blue.

Lawson and Fowle,

Have just received, and for sale,

80 bolts Russia Duck;

100 ditto Raven's ditto;

60 barrels Pork;

10 cases Fig-Blue.

March 19.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of INDIA COTTONS

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bishwa Emerty
2 do. Coomoraally Sannah
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Seepore Bafstah
1 do. Collypatry do.
2 do. Cognary Cofstah
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cases Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 sacks Sage
3 chests Hyfon Tea
32 pieces Russia Sheetings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 case Wool Hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Snuff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 1/4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 hhds. Armagnac do.
5 hhds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.
January 1.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous

to the purchasers, for cash or notes.

The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths
Kerfemeres and swandown
Beattins and tearnoughts
Durants and calimancoes
Bombazets and wildbores
Common and boiled camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marcellies
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric mufins
India jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.
ALSO,
A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
and cotton flings.
January 7.

NOTICE.

By authority of a deed of trust from William
Mitchell, deceased, to the subscribers for the be-
nefit of Samuel Craig, we shall on the first Mon-
day in May next (sixth) expose to sale at public
auction a lot situated on the South side of Duke
street, and to the westward of Water street, in
the town of Alexandria, extending in front on
Duke street, twenty seven feet ten inches, in
depth, ninety one feet six inches to a foot al-
ley. On the back part of the lot is a well built
and well finished two story brick house, and a
strong one story frame ware house in front.
A part of the money will be expected down,
and a credit given for the balance, particulars
will be made known on the day of sale.

Cleon Moore

Chas. M'Knight

March 12.

Trusted.

sawdwell.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received from Philadelphia an elegant

assortment of

GOODS.

Suitable to the present season

— AMONG WHICH ARE —

Best London Superfine
and second Cloths,
Cambrics, frises,
Coulings, Bearskins,
Plains, Surges & Flan-
nels,
Mole Skin, Toilettes,
Swandown, and Mar-
tells,
Velvet, Confitation,
Hosiery, and Genoa,
Cords,
Silk & Leth Linen,
Shirting Cotton, long
Lawn,
Estapalors, Britannia
White, and Brown,
Blattillas,
Capes, Duvies, Tick-
lenburgs,
Osnaburghs and Hes-
tans,
Worsted, Cotton, &
Silk Hosiery,
Ruffs, and Duffel
Blankets,
Chintzes, Calicoes, &
Colored Cambrics,
do. do. Furniture,
Ladies Patent Cloth
&c. &c.
Also — By wholesale.
A Cases Chintzes and Calicoes
At very reduced prices.
Nov. 13. dtf.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington street,

Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York

&c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES

consisting of

Green coffee of superior quality,
Leaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W. India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira,
Particular Tenerife,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port
Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts
Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Alum, Madder, Coperas & Brim-
stone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Polono Starch,
Bacon's Mustard,
Leeper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistol Elixirs.
Single and double Barile do. in paper
cansisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dip Candles, &c. &c.

TEAS

*Of the latest Impor-
tation and parti-
cularly chosen.*

WINES.

RUM.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.
June 12.

AMERICAN GARDENER.

A FEW COPIES FOR SALE.

ROBERT GRAY, King street.

February 9.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale

the store lately occupied by R. B. Jamison

20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,

20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

2 Pancheons Irish Whiskey,

2 Pancheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica
Rum.

5 Pipes Holland Gin,

20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy

30 Qr. Cheats of the best Teas, assorted, from
bothers to Imperial.

30 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,

2 Hhds. Madder,

4 Hhds. Green Coperas,

6 Teirces Roll Brimstone,

2 Hhds. Alum,

1 Tierce Glaser Salts,

10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira

5 Pipes of full Bodied Port,

20 Qr. Calks Sherry,

2 Pipes fine Lisbon,

8 Pipes Particular Tennesse,

30 Qr. Calks Malaga,

30 Calks Claret,

1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,

5 Bales Cassia,

300 lbs. Pepper,

100 lbs. Pimento,

200 lbs. Ground Ginger,

1000 lbs. Rice, do.

200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in
half boxes,

70 Boxes St. Jago, do.

3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,

10 Bales Almonds,

1 Case Pearl Barley,

15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,

40 Boxes Mould and Dip Candles,

30 boxes Brown and White Soap,

100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,

20 boxes of Mustard,

1 Case Cayenne Pepper,

1 Basket Salt,

Fine Poland Starch,

100 Demijohns, assorted,

700 lb. Refined Salt Petre,

30 qr. Calks Best English P. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Cansisters,

20 Boxes Fig Blue,

3 Saroons fine Hotant Indigo,

Lieper, and Hamilton's Snuff,

1 Case of Maccouba, do.

1 Do. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jamison.

Nov. 30.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,

12 Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,

Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Calks and Bottles

Burgundy in Bottles,

Sherry in qr. Calks,

Cogniac Brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Holland Gin,

Peach Brandy, very old,

Whiskey,

Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,

Imperial,

Hyfon,

Young Hyfon,

Hyton Skin,

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,

Allspice, Black Pepper,

Ground Ginger, Salt Petre,

Soap by the box,

British Salt Canvas,

Russia Duck, first quality,

German Ticklenburgs, and Osnaburghs,

Coarse Hats in cases,

Juniper Berries in bags,

Stone Ware,

5 qr. Calks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,

1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.
A few bags of first quality GREEN
COFFEE.
Nov. 8.

Notice.

The Subscriber intending to leave
Alexandria, requests those who are indebted to
him to make payment of their accounts by the
1st of next month.

Thos. Semmes.

Feb. 11.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3.

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of

lottery for the promotion of Literature in the

State of New-York, for Sale by the printer in

of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in

exchange.

December 26.

THE PROPRIETOR

offers for sale, the ESTABLISHMENT of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, Together with an extensive PRINTING OFFICE, calculated to do all kinds of printing work. There are upwards of 500 subscribers to the paper, and a continual increase may be calculated upon by a person who will adhere to the principles upon which it has heretofore been conducted. The Advertising patronage is exceeded by few, and the job-work done annually in the office amounts to nearly one thousand dollars. It will be disposed of low for cash; or a part cash, and the remainder well secured at six and twelve months.

To a person qualified to discharge the duties of an Editor and manager of a paper the establishment now offered for sale holds out inducements the proprietor can with confidence assert not inferior to any at this time in America. Its vicinity to the seat of government, the increasing consequence of Alexandria as a commercial place, tend to render it desirable to a man of business.

FOR SALE,



The fast sailing Schooner HARRIOT,

Laying at Messrs. Irwin and Dunlap's wharf, not two years old, will carry near 500 barrels. For terms, apply to Abel Willis.

If not sold in two days, will take freight for Baltimore or Norfolk. March 28. 3t.

To be Sold, or Rented,

A Lot of Ground, on Prince Street, between Pitt and St. Alph streets; 23 feet 4 inches front, and 83 feet back. For terms, apply to William Brown, late of the firm of Smedley and Brown. March 28. d

FOR SALE,

A likely young Negro Woman, Accustomed to house and kitchen work. Enquire of the Printer. March 28. dff

SALE POSTPONED.

The Beautifully Situated HOUSE AND LOT, ON STUMP HILL,

advertised for sale the 20th instant, under a deed of trust to the subscriber was necessarily put off till Wednesday the 17th of April next, when a sale will positively be made on the premises, to the highest bidder for cash, precisely at 4 o'clock P. M. except the weather should prevent, in which case the sale will be made at the same place and time, the next fair day.

Samuel Craig, Trustee.

March 25.

NOTICE.

The houses in Alexandria, advertised for sale, by Doctor Cook, and the lot on which they stand, I claim and shall contend for.

William Baker.

March 27. d7t

50 puncheons high flavored Antigua RUM,

FOR SALE BY

R. Veitch & Co.

March 25. d

FOR SALE,

10 bags first quality upland Georgia Cotton.

ALSO,

8,000 weight green Coffee, entitled to drawback.

James Sanderson.

March 26. d

Salt, Cotton, Rice, &c.

FOR SALE,

On board of the sloop MONTZUMA, at Messrs. and Miller's wharf;

1500 bushels St. Ube's Salt; suitable for the fisheries.



SAID SLOOP

Will sail for Norfolk,

On seventh day next, the 30th instant. For freight, or passage, leaving good accommodations, apply to Captain Palmer, on board; or, to Messrs. and Miller.

Who have, also, for sale,

A few bales of prime cotton; rice; James River manufactured tobacco, of a good quality; loaf and brown sugar; Jamaica, St. Croix, and New England rum; which will be sold low, for cash, or bartered for Flour. This day 25.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 30.

Debate on the Georgia CLAIMS.

(Mr. Jackson's Speech continued.)

It declared in effect, "commissioners of Georgia, we require five millions of acres of land to compensate these and other claims—it is obtained; claimants, register your titles at your own expense, or you will be barred; this is done—then speculators, swindlers, public plunderers begone; you have nothing to hope or expect from us;" is this conduct dignified, is it honorable? I trust it is not, and will not be practised. My colleague alleges that the willingness of the claimants to take one tenth of what they claim is conclusive evidence of the injustice of the claim. Sir, the claimants in their memorial state a sufficient answer to this argument, "the delay of justice is its denial." What rational expectations can they have to acquire a sufficient indemnity unless in this way?—they may indeed wait until the United States shall dispose of the lands in question to some person hardy enough to purchase a disputed title; as until then they know they can have no opportunity to try their titles; and then the great expense of the law's delay; and the multiplicity of suits necessary to obtain adjudications to the extent of their claims, will produce unavoidable ruin. There is another substantial reason: they do not wish to contend with the strong arm of government; and instead of their willingness to effect an amicable compromise operating as an evidence of the injustice of their claims; it affords a great proof of their magnanimity and patriotism—they consider themselves entitled to a full compensation, but consulting the interests of the nation they are willing to accept a pittance.

My colleague says he last year proved, that Georgia had no right to make a grant of the land in question, this is an immaterial point, it is however not conceded. I contend that we have obtained a recognition of the justice and equity of the claims, and are bound to provide for them. The same gentleman not satisfied with the arguments he has used endeavors to make it a party question, and deplores the absence of party spirit. Justice, Mr. Speaker, like the dew of heaven, should be showered down upon all men indiscriminately—She soars above the horizon of political speculators, and disdains to be told of any distinctions; and when she decides in favor of any man, it is because truth immutable from the beginning of the world to the end thereof, is on his side accompanied by reason, co-extensive with time itself; tell me not then when we invoke her aid, that this or that man is good or bad; she is blind to parties, but eagle-eyed to search out truth. What is it to me if the post master general who is one of the agents, has as many millions as would balance the wealth of the world? If he is entitled fairly and honestly entitled to more, I will give it. But "his official power scatters confusion, men can be found clothed with senatorial honors who will abandon them, and by accepting offices within his gift, prostrate themselves at his feet, and others are ready to receive the snags contracts which he can bestow. Hence if the measure which he advocates be adopted it will be proof of corrupt influence, which scatters confusion." Is the gentleman aware of the tendency of this doctrine? The executive recommends measures, and as the executive has many valuable offices in its gift, presumed corruption may be urged in all cases of their adoption; although in the case of the post master general the individual members never receive the smallest benefit from the power of appointment to office; and although the national security, and the integrity of the members forbid the imputation. As to the contracts spoken of, the mode of disposal is to prefer the lowest bidder; the principal clerk in the post office department is a federalist, and disappointed applicants, when others were preferred the motives of favoritism, would be found ready to promulge the perfidious act; considering these circumstances which are most important checks, and that notwithstanding the avidity with which the press seizes on occasions of supposed impropriety in the acts of the government, or any of its agents; not a single solitary case of malfeasance has ever been charged against this officer. I am confident none ever existed.

And here allow me to add, that the friends of this measure whom my colleague has reduced to a level with 99 Yaxoo men, have quo ad hoc the same security for their integrity, that the president of the United States and the commissioners have for theirs; they recommended what we approve. Yes, sir, this measure which if adopted, he declared made us a party to a most nefarious swindling; the approvers of fraud; the felons who flinch from the poor their support, which reduced us to a level with the corrupt legislature of Georgia of one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, and made us the patrons of a stupendous robbery, has been recommended by the president of the United States, and by the secretary of state, the secretary of the treasury, and the attorney general. The president of the United States in his message to congress at the second session of the seventh congress, after speaking of the convention with the state of Georgia which was then ratified, and of certain negotiations with the Indians, he adds "we are to view this position as an out post of the U. States, surrounded by strong neighbors, & distant from its support. And how far that monopoly which prevents population should here be guarded against, an actual habitation made a condition of the continuance of title, will be for your consideration. A prompt settlement to all existing rights and claims within this territory, presents itself as a preliminary operation." Remember, sir, this message was made the 15th day of December, 1802, and the message containing the convention with Georgia, & the report of the commissioners, expressly mentioning all the species of claims, and particularly those under the act of one thousand seven hundred and ninety five, bears date to the 26th of April, 1802, long before the delivery of the communication containing the recommendation I have just read.

And in page 25 of the report accompanying the message I have quoted, (to wit the message of 26th April 1802) the commissioners say in express terms they "believe that the interest of the United States the tranquility of those who may hereafter inhabit that territory, and various equitable considerations which may be urged in favor of most of the present claimants render it expedient to enter into a compromise on reasonable terms," and who sir, will have the hardihood to say the President of the United States and these high officers of the government have been influenced by sinister motives. It is (says my colleague) the spirit of federalism which unites us. Sir, I am young in years, and I am a child indeed in politics if this be the spirit of federalism, and with all my enmity to it, which I own has been very great, if it consists in complying with prudent advice, and honest engagements, in doing justice to the unfortunate, and deciding on questions of private right, by the rules of universal law; I will receive it with open arms; I will cherish it; and hug it to my bosom with the affection of a father for a long lost son returning to the paths of virtue.

(To be continued.)

From the Philadelphia Register.

THE DEFENCE.—No. VIII.

It is, however, urged with as much confidence and zeal as though there was any truth in the assertion, that experience has shown an independent judicial establishment, to be an inconveient institution; that the records of the Legislature exhibit numerous complaints against our judges, and demonstrate that the people are dissatisfied with their conduct, and that the judicial department coming in its supposed responsibility, has usurped a dangerous jurisdiction in pretending to decide on the constitutionality of laws made by the Legislature.

What evidence experience furnishes against the tenure, by which Judicial Office is at present regulated in Pennsylvania, it rests with those who suffer the position to designate; and I call upon the revolutionists to state precisely whereon it conflicts. Is it found in the offices of Mr. Addison? Surely the constitution provided an ample remedy for his misconduct in permitting his conviction, and authorizing his disqualification. Is it sought for in the punishment which the judges of the Supreme Courts, inflicted upon the libelers Paine and Edward Oswald who were severely punished for a *constructive contempt* by judges, who derived their authority from the Legislature, and were periodically directed of their fissions? Is it the delay of justice that is retorted? Let the petitioners for a convention demonstrate if they can, that the grievance does not arise from the policy, base and hypocritical system of pretended economy which refuses to maintain such a number of judicial officers, as the necessities of the people manifestly require, which will spend thousands in the impeachment of old judges, and allow not a cent as a provision for new ones; and which obstinately persists in keeping the judicial department on the same footing as it was, when not half of the State was peopled, and when

the number of controversies was proportioned to the comparative sparseness of our population, and the poverty of our citizens.

But what evidence does experience furnish in favor of a *dependent* judiciary? Has not a convention once been called, with the view of remedying the mischief resulting from such an establishment? was not the sense of the people clearly demonstrated in the universal satisfaction which its abolition created? Was there a *prejudice* in our present constitution which finally all parties were cordially united in establishing than the provision which regulates the tenure of a judge's office by his good behavior? And how absurd then is it to pretend, that the trifling of experience is a gainst the independence of the judicial department?

If it is true that the time of the Legislature is consumed in listening to petitions, and complaints against the conduct of the judiciary, let the evil be ascribed to its true cause—to the erection of the Inquisition, which is styled the Committee of Grievances. Before this august and dignified tribunal any plausible tale of slander, which malice can fabricate against Judges and Lawyers, is heard with all the credulity of ignorance, and adopted with a zeal which far exceeds the usual ardor of malevolence. Whenever a fustian is disappointed and chagrined at the issue of his pretensions; (and the unsuccessful party almost always is so); or is dissatisfied with the efforts of his counsel, or is led to suppose from the misrepresentations of others, that injustice has been practised on him, or has any other cause of pique and hatred to his judges, the lion's mouth is open to his resentment. An animal that feeds on scandal will never want subsistence, and it would be strange indeed, if an association whose only object is to hunt for grievances, should find none, real or imaginary. Such an institution is without parallel in this, and without precedent in any free and well regulated society. It strikes a fundamentally at the root of all government. No department except the Legislature can withstand its inevitable operation. The intention of its creation, and the vital principle of its existence, is the destruction of the confidence of the people in their public servants; and its direct and necessary consequence, is to give a Legislature sanction to faction and dissension. In a period of revolution, it may indeed be useful, as a rallying point for malecontents, to gather round. But in a society constituted as ours is, upon the true principles of liberty, real grievances will show themselves as soon as they exist; and it is neither wise nor honorable for one branch of the servants of the people, to unite with so much alacrity in the defamation of their brethren.

After all, however, what evidence has the industry of this grievance hunting committee been able to furnish against the Judiciary. The sins of Mr. Addison, it is to be presumed, have been sufficiently expiated in his conviction. His offences, therefore, are not now to be brought into consideration. What then has been the fruit of all the complaints which malice and revenge, have been encouraged to utter? Three Judges of the Supreme Court, have been impeached for a single misdemeanor, and though tried before a tribunal, whose members were unanimously opposed to them in party politics, consisting of honest farmers and mechanics, on their oaths, in which no Lawyer had a vote, or the slightest influence, have been fairly acquitted. An application has been made by the Legislature, for the removal of another judge of the Supreme Court, on the deliberation of two days; without conceding to hear him in his defence, for no judicial misconduct, but for honorably declining any protection from party, or personal considerations; and a few miserable Justices of Peace (generally, I believe, Federalists) have been removed for reasons which, for ought I know, may have warranted their removal. But what testimony has the zeal of this committee collected of corruption, oppression, or violation of the laws, or other mal-practices, on the part of the Courts, or the great body of the Professors of the Law? Have they ultimately in any instance, upon a fair examination, found the principles of Liberty assailed, or the rights of the people endangered, by these "privileged orders?" Or is the administration of justice vilified and debased, and the reputation of a truly respectable class of the people to be whistled away, in order to prostitute the constitution?

The denial of the right of the judiciary to decide upon the constitutionality of such laws as they are called upon to enforce (and no further is it pretended they can exercise the power) I affirm to be the most violent assault upon the SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE, which ambition has yet ventured to make in this country, it is in fact an assertion, that the Legislature is like the British parliament, Omnipotent. It is founded altogether on the principle that one department of government is bound to counterbalance an usurpation of those rights which the people have reserved, because the Legislature is the usurper. So monstrous a doctrine, can only be useful to those factions and daring spirits, who will not bear opposition or control, even from the majesty of the republican sovereign.

A very short process of reasoning is sufficient to demonstrate the truth and justice of these observations.

Sovereignty, I apprehend, consists in the exercise of, and in the right to, exercise all the functions and prerogatives of

government.

In a despotic government, the power is vested in the people to the exclusion of the sovereign.

In a pure democracy, the power is vested in the people.

In such a government, the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government. The power is vested from the people to the government, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

It is, then, a government, in which the power is vested in the people, and partly in the government.

government, & all the powers of the nation. In a despotism, the whole of this right has been wrested from, or granted by, the people to the despot, who is therefore solely the sovereign.

In a pure democracy, the whole of it is in the people, who exercise it in their own persons.

In such a limited monarchy as that of England, it is vested partly in the prince and partly in other departments of government. The whole of it, however, is divested from the people, till they chuse to resume it. The parliament of Great-Britain, consisting of king, lords, and commons, is, therefore, the sovereign of that island, and is, of course, said to be omnipotent.

But, in the representative republics of America, only such parts of the sovereignty of the nation as have been delegated to the government, belong to it. The rest of it remains in the people. The constitution it is, which prescribes the boundaries of those parts of sovereignty, which the people have granted. And the exercise of any power which the constitution does not warrant, is, therefore, an usurpation of the rights and sovereignty of the people.

Is, then, such an usurpation valid, or is it utterly void?

If it is valid, the rights of the people are destroyed, their sovereignty is prostrated, and their liberty lies at the feet of the usurper.

If it is void, it is a contradiction in terms to say that the judiciary can be bound to enforce what is an absolute nullity.

But it is said, the legislature has a right to construe the constitution, and that the judiciary is at most but a co-ordinate, not a paramount authority. This is admitted. The legislative construction always has been, and always ought to be, treated by the judges with all the respect which does not approach to blind and servile submission. They assume no censorship of the legislature, nor pretend to exercise any controul over them—they only refuse to enforce, when called upon to do so, an invalid usurpation of those rights which the people have not granted.

If the legislative construction is final and absolute; if the members of the Senate, and house of representatives are conclusively the arbiters of the extent of their own authority, it was absurd to affix any limitation to their powers. They would then be uncontrollable and despotic; for as it is the construction of every authority which gives to it any operation or effect, the constitution would be, whatever in their discretion, it ought to be, and their powers would soon equal their ambition.

The right of the judiciary therefore to refuse to enforce an unconstitutional law, only provides another security for the maintenance of the sovereignty of the people, and merely suppose that "when the will of the legislature declared in its statutes, stands in opposition to the will of the people declared in the constitution, the judges ought to be governed by the latter rather than the former; that they ought to regulate their decisions rather by the fundamental laws, than by those which are not fundamental."

Moreover does not history disclose so many instances of legislative wickedness & folly as to render it wise to preserve some check upon the proceedings of this branch of government. The legislature of the Roman republic surrendered the freedom of the nation to Augustus. The legislature of England, declared that the will of Henry the 8th should be the law of the land. The legislature of France declared Napoleon emperor. And a bill was brought into the legislature of the United States, for vesting all the powers of the government of Louisiana, legislative, executive, and judicial, in the person of Mr. Jefferson.

Let us then my countrymen be instructed by the lessons of experience. Let us not abuse or abolish one branch of the government merely to aggrandise another. Let us not place the leaders of the legislature on ground so commanding, as, that both the constitution and the people must bend to their tyranny. And by keeping each of the departments within its constitutional jurisdiction let us be assured that neither of them can exercise an illegitimate or oppressive authority.

A COUNTRY LAWYER.

TO LET,

For one or more years,

The white Warehouse, on King-street, near Col. Ramsay's wharf. The situation for business equal to any in town. Apply to

Joseph Riddle & Co.

March 29.

Albany Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

From the Virginia Gazette.

Two grand attacks are making against the constitution of the United States, and against the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania. Our first patriots are engaged in the undertaking. Mr. J. Randolph, Mr. Joseph H. Nicholson, Dictator Duane, and Dr. Leib: the two former, against the constitution of the United States, and the two latter against that of Pennsylvania. The causes that have more particularly awakened the amor patriæ of these statesmen, are not dissimilar. In the state of Pennsylvania, the judges of the Supreme Court, in the prosecution of their duty, had most unavoidably been guilty of offending that great and meritorious character the Editor of the Aurora; an offence of the most heinous description. For this temerity of the judges, they must be removed from office. The legislature of the state, request the governor to remove them. The governor refuses.

What shall be done next? Impeach them. A cause of impeachment is conjured up. They are tried and acquitted. There is an end, says that great man Duane, to all our rights and liberties. We have gone through all the calamities of a revolutionary war with Great Britain in vain. I, the organ of the public will, and as great a man in my own estimation as any other in the Union, am opposed in my patriotic career by the judges of this state, by the governor of this state, by the senate of this state, and by the constitution of this state. And is my great opposer to be frustrated by barriers like these? Shall my services and sacrifices be thus rewarded? The shining of the sun on just as well as on me, I cannot prevent; over the stars of heaven I have no direction; but over this district of the world's surface I will have controul: He spake, and a convention was demanded.

Petitions are now flowing in from different parts of that state, requesting its legislature to call a convention for the purpose of altering the constitution so that the governor, who would not remove the judges, shall himself be removed; so that the senators, who would not remove the judges, shall themselves be removed; and so that the judges who offended Master Duane shall be removed by the legislature; and all this under the prostituted name of republicanism.

The ruinous lengths, to which these daring attempts inevitably lead, has roused the dormant spirit of the best of those whom empty professions of republicanism have heretofore misled: Godwinian doctrines are not swallowed by all: Man is not yet perfect. The time has not yet arrived, when that author so much desired to see; when laws, government, juries, oaths, &c. should be at an end: Government is still considered necessary, and as human nature now is a blessing: These characters, who mean to be republicans, though they have been denominated democrats, have united together under the name of Constitutionals, for the purpose of arresting the rapid strides that are making to anarchy. The federalists have witnessed with sorrowful forebodings the insanity of the times. But now when they perceive that reason is drawing largely to her fold from the flock of democracy the most able and upright, they thank God and take courage. Dictator Duane and Doctor Leib may yet be foiled, may yet be

In all their wiles defeated and repulsed.

Let us now take a view of the proceedings against the national constitution; proceedings not dissimilar in their origin, but instigated by the same motives of resentment.

The enmity of the violent democrats, to the judges of the supreme court of the United States arose purely from a difference of political principles. The constitution of the United States, unlike the constitutions of some of the individual states, permits no removal of a judge from office but by conviction on impeachment. This excellent principle of the constitution was reprobated till since the commencement of the present administration. It is a little remarkable that when the constitution was discussed in the convention of this state, eagle-eyed as were its opposers in detecting its errors, no one, not even the great Patrick Henry, whose fears led him to distrust almost every thing in it; no one, we say, objected to the tenure by which the judges were to hold their offices. On the contrary, this feature of the constitution was only mentioned with applause.

Certain patriotic characters, though they had not been personally offended by the judges of the supreme court, as the patriot Duane had been by the judges of Pennsylvania, felt, however, as high a degree of resentment against them, as the great man of Pennsylvania felt towards the judges of his state. All of the judges were obnoxious, but most of all, judge Chase. We little doubt of a settled determination to remove the whole of them. Judge Chase was considered as the most proper victim with which to begin. The judge was acquitted. Foiled in the very threshold of their enterprise, patriots Randolph and Nicholson, like patriots Duane and Leib, attempt to force the execution of their vengeance by a direct attack on the vitals of the constitution; and this dusky spirit of revenge.

With Tarquin's ravishing strides towards its design, Moves like a ghost—

flies from the high court of justice, by whose decision it ought to have been silenced, and through the house of representatives appeals to the people for revenge on the obnoxious judges and denounced senators, even through the direct subversion of the constitution.

This important subject, of a most alarming nature, is now brought before the good sense of all the people of the United States. They are called upon by every thing sacred and dear to their own interests, to divest themselves of the influence of party feelings, to discuss with moderation and candor, to decide with firmness, and exert their influence in pressing on those who are already elected as legislators, to abandon the ground they may have unguardedly taken in the heat of resentment; or in preventing the election of men who are known to be disposed to favor the great designs of destruction that threaten the stability, the very existence of our republican system.

We recommend most highly the following remonstrance and memorial of the most worthy and enlightened of the democrats of Pennsylvania. It is the remonstrance of the constitutional society of republicans in that state; at the head of which we observe the name of Alexander J. Dallas. It applies with almost equal force in every part to the attempts on the constitution of the union. Though concise, it is the marrow of argument: It deserves more than one perusal.

To the Senate and House of representatives of the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The Memorial and Remonstrance of the subscribing citizens.

Respectfully sheweth,

THAT your memorialists perceive with surprise, regret and apprehension, the attempt which is made to induce the legislature to call a state convention, for the avowed purpose of introducing a radical change, in the principles and provisions of the constitution of Pennsylvania.

That your memorialists cannot consider it material to enquire into the origin and progress of this alarming project; nor will they examine the authority of the legislature to give it sanction and effect: For they are confident that the virtue and good sense of the people, will be ultimately displayed on the occasion; and that the fidelity and impartiality of their representatives, furnish an assurance of a fair and full opportunity, for deliberation and decision.

That your memorialists deem it, however, a duty to themselves, to their fellow-citizens, and to posterity, to offer a solemn remonstrance against the projected call of a convention.

1st. Because the constitution of Pennsylvania (which was the work of other wisest & best citizens, & which has been adopted as a model for the constitutions of every state of the union, formed subsequent to its establishment) exhibits nothing essentially defective in its theory, and in its operation, has gratified the rational hopes of every friend of civil liberty and public order.

It secures the right of general suffrage, the principles of political equality, the foundations of private property, the safety of persons, the trial by jury, and the privilege of the press.

It defines and aparts the legislative, executive and judicial powers.

It gives to legislation the advantages of caution and experience; on the executive magistrate it confers useful authority, while it exacts constant responsibility; and to the judges it communicates a character and a sense of independence, without which in a republican government, the administration of justice would be a mockery and a name; varying its current and its colour, according to the fears or the hopes of every popular election.

It renders every public agent amenable, immediately, or mediately to the people.

And it establishes a legislative jurisdiction, competent to reform all the abuses, to supply all the defects, and to correct all the inconveniences, which can occur in the details of executive and judicial transactions.

If a state of society is necessary to the peace, improvement and happiness of mankind: And if a state of society implies a government of laws, what system does the history of nations present, which has a system can the ingenuity of politicians, devise better calculated for the peace, improvement and happiness of man?

Against the alteration, or abolition, of this system, framed, approved and deliberately ratified by the people, your memorialists thus tender their solemn remonstrance.

II. Because the ostensible change which is proposed to be made in the Constitution of Pennsylvania, is calculated to destroy the political symmetry, the practical energy, of the system. To invigorate the popular part of the Legislative Department, it is proposed to take from the Senate, the benefit of experience; from the Executive Magistrate, the attributes of useful authority; and from the Judicial Office, its duration and independence. The inevitable effect of such a change must, indeed, be to blend and absorb, in the more numerous branch of the General Assembly, (even if two branches should still be tolerated) all the functions of Government, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; than which, a scheme of greater tyranny, cannot be conceived. For,

The Senate will not venture to reject the legislative propositions of its co-ordinate, but more numerous and more influential branch of the legislature.

The Executive Magistrate rendered feeble & timid, will anxiously yield obedience to the wishes of the popular branch of the legislature, as the most able to protect his official existence.

The subordinate officers of the state, being appointed by a legislative vote, every session, will exhibit a scene of intrigue, favoritism, and clamor.

The judges, holding their commissions upon the tenure of their popularity, not of their good behavior, will naturally be led to make the fluctuating standard of legislative politics, not the steady scales of justice, the rule and measure of their decisions.

Against such a change, your memorialists offer a solemn remonstrance.

III. Because the call of a convention, for the purpose of making a radical change in the principles and forms of the constitution, ought, at all times, to proceed only from a motive and a cause; just, obvious, cogent, and generally approved: Whereas the measure, at this time, is unnecessary, unexpected, speculative, and inexpedient. Besides, whatever may be the ostensible cause for the call, the convention once met, will act without limitation, restraint, or controul: And who can calculate the danger of the experiment, or the evil of the example?

It will agitate, inflame, and may, fatally, divide the people.

It will dissolve the bonds of social union and destroy the hope and the safeguard of personal liberty and private property.

It tends to deprive the people of every fixed principle of Government, substituting a perpetual revolutionary effort, by which the constitution will change with every change of party, and of party leaders; with every gust of popular passion, and every impulse of political disappointment.

It tends to bring Republican institutions into discredit and hazard; to generate licentiousness and anarchy; and, finally, to establish Despotism, upon the ruins of American freedom, liberty, and independence.

Against any legislative agency, in producing such dreadful and destructive consequences, your memorialists pronounce a solemn warning and remonstrance.

THOMAS SIMMS,

Has just received,

A quantity of excellent Seed Potatoes; a few batches House Apples; Muford Raisins; Figs, by the box; Olives, by the jar; Scotch Herrings, by the box; with a General assortment of FRUITS and GROCERIES, as usual.

March 29.

cost

TO HIRE,

A Negro Girl, who has been accustomed to house work. Likewise, a Negro Boy to put out, for 4 years. For terms, apply to the Printer.

March 29.

cost

JAMES KENNEDY, sen.

King Street,
Respectfully informs the public that he has received
from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine
Store, New York, a fresh assortment of the fol-
lowing

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use through-
out the United States, many of them being sold
cheaper than the drugs of which they are com-
pounded could be purchased at a retail store.

TAKE NOTICE,

That J. Kennedy, sen. is appointed the only
Agent for Alexandria.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstructed Coughs, Asthma,
Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Con-
sumptions.

Is parents who may have children afflicted with
the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an
immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time
entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which child-
ren are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and
the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-Gen-
eral of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,
I comply with your request in stating my opinion
of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for
two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever
colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered
medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent
and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome
affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and
with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Ham-
ilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving
public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Hanly, Bridge Street, Baltimore, was cured
by one bottle of Hamilton's Elixir of a very complicated
disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several
months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty,
and was often thrown into weakness, sweats when he
attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would
frequently fail in such a degree that he could only re-
spond to a whisper. He has been upwards of six weeks
without a return of his complaints, and desires to give
this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medi-
cine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints
which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indis-
cretions—reflexion in climates unfavorable to the constitu-
tion—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or
any other destructive intemperance—the unskillful or ex-
cessive use of mercury—the disease peculiar to females,
at a certain period of life—bad lying in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be
absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders, Consumptions, Loss of spirits, Loss of appetite, Impurity of the blood, Hysterical affections, Inward weakness, Seminal weakness, Fluoribus (or whites), Barrenness.	Violent cramps in the stomach and back, Indigestion, Melancholy, Gout in the stomach, Pain in the limbs, Relaxations, Involuntary emissions, Obtuse gleet, Scurvy, &c. &c.
--	---

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and
obliquity of disease has brought on a general impover-
ishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole
frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment
or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this
medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsy,
sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. &c.
And has performed more cures in the above complaint
than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,
I have had at your shop the preparations you sell Ham-
ilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe
has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind
named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had
laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every
article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treat-
ment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate
disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty
to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, be-
tween Mary and Christian Streets, Philadelphia, volun-
tarily makes oath as follows, namely, that his wife,
Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent
rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence
of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed
for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the
melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life,
notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice
was followed, and every probable remedy attempted;
when seeing several cases of cures performed by Ham-
ilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were pre-
sented from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second Street.
The first application enabled her to walk across the
room, and the use of one bottle restored her to her usual
state of health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before me, Joseph Foran, Esq.,
one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County.

HAMILTON'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of
one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes,
of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous
complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions
or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
title, so commonly complained of as operating with vio-
lence on the contrary, particular excellence of this
remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution;
contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is
so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most
delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week
old should no worms exist in the body, but will, with-
out pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of
whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the
production of worms and many fatal disorders. They
are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross hu-
mors and corruptions; feverish and bilious complaints,
the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on the
occasion.

Description of Worms, & the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four
kinds, viz. the Tape or large round worm, the Aca-
rids, or small many worm, theascarides, or short,
flat, white worms, and filix, the filix, or tape worm,
to which from its resemblance to a tape, this is often mis-
takenly called; and is full of joints, it is most harmful, and
most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagree-
able breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupt
tongue—itching in the nose and about the face—Con-
vulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of
speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Ir-
regular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes
voracity—Purging, with bloody and acid stools—Vomiting
—Largeness and hardness of belly—Pains and sickness at the
stomach—Pain in the head and thighs, with looseness of
springs—Sleeping with small and irregular pulse—A dry
cough—Headache—Sometimes pale and unhealthy
countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms
should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have
been constantly attended with success in all complaints
similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and
purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually
destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is
likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known, and
has restored to health and strength a great number when
in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Particular
and plain instructions are given for every part of the ne-
cessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness,
having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste.

CASES OF CURES—by Hamilton's Worm Destroy- ing Lozenges.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of
which any person may ascertain, either by letter
or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Har-
ford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 40
months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm,
which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite
the most horrid sensations by its twisting motions, and
intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of
his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep,
and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be con-
ceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite was
lost rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was
unable to attend to any business—when he heard of
some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm
lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away a
bout FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the pos-
session of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon
convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered
its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for
more of their medicine, with their advice—from which
resulted the total expulsion of this formidable enemy, in
several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT
YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and
Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts
are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and
himself will testify any who may wish to make further
inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm
lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary,
yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their opera-
tion on the human body, even taken in large doses, as
Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abun-
dantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-
town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOTHER
minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,
York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,
Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to
me as a very adequate means for the cure of children af-
flicted with worms. I procured a box for the use of my
family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I
might be enabled to gain a point, which to accomplish,
different other means had proved abortive. My eldest
boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless, and
grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be
in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none
of the medicines administered, until I gave him 12
doses of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which
carried off a substance to all appearance a numerous
small animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually
infest children came from him. Since that period he grew
remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got
a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occa-
sions I have used this medicine as a purgative, and
found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on
belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so of-
ten occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole I
judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of
the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
that bilious substance, which engenders so much indis-
position both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
JOHN MOTHER.

Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them
root and branch, without giving pain.

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Eu-
rope, as an invaluable cosmetic perfectly innocent and
safe, free from corrosive and repulsive ingredients (the basis
of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing
and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind,
particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness,
scurs, tozars, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.
The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding
that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to
health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and perma-
nent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improv-
ing the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth.
Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beau-
tiful, and an handsome one more so.

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses
and whitens the teeth by absorbing all that accumulates
time and foulness, which suffered to accumulate, de-
stroy the enamel and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S RESTORATIVE EYE WATER.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether
the effect of natural weakness or of accident, inflammation
of the eye, dimness, itching and soreness, and all those
failures to cure those maladies which frequently attend the
final use of mercurials and arsenic, and wonderfully strength-
ening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its
collect virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immedi-
ate and lasting relief to the most severe toothache.
The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for ITCHING,
which is warranted infallible remedy in all cases.

and may be used with perfect safety on pregnant
women, or on infants with safety, containing not a trace
of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient what-
ever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smell,
which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache
INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venereal disease.
"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
fevers.

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be
used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every
age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
bile, and prevent its morbid secretion—to relax and
amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and
thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with
fatal consequences—3 doses never fail to remove a cold,
if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for
removing habitual coliciveness—sickness at the stomach,
and severe headache—and ought to be taken by all
persons on a change of climate.

Sold likewise by S. Pleasants
Richmond; Rofs and Douglass, Peters-
burg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G.
Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk;
Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Greenhow,
Williamsburg; and J. Shaw, Leesburg,
Virginia.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be exposed to Public Sale to the highest
bidder, for ready money, on the premises on
Saturday the 20th April next, by virtue of a
deed of trust duly executed to me for the purpose
of satisfying a debt therein mentioned.

A LOT, or PIECE of GROUND,
on Ramsay's wharf, situate on the east side of
Union River, and to the northward of King Street
in the town of Alexandria, containing sixty five
feet six inches on Union Street, and seventy feet
on Fayette alley. The title is indisputable, and
the sale will commence at three o'clock in the af-
ternoon. JOHN C. HERBERT, Trustee.
March 16.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale, a
tract of land, on which he at present resides, sit-
uated in the county of Westmoreland, & bound-
ed by the rivers Potomack and Yocomoco.—
The tract contains about 700 acres of strong
low grounds, one half of which is thickly cov-
ered with very valuable pine and oak timber, and
the soil well suited to the culture of corn and
small grain.—The situation a very healthy and
handsome one, commanding an extensive view
up, and a boundless view down, the Potomack.
The waters to which this land is immediately
attached, afford, in abundance, and with great
convenience, the finest oysters and wild fowl
through their season, and fish in great variety
and of the finest kinds, throughout the year.

The purchaser may have the stock of cattle,
sheep and hogs, together with the implements of
husbandry on the plantation.

One half the amount of the purchase must be
paid at the time of taking possession, which may
be had with the close of the present year, with
an indispensible title. For the remainder, 12
months credit will be given on payment being
satisfactorily secured.

Alexander Parker.

Westmoreland County, March 13. 84w

NOTICE.

Having occasion to be absent from
this place for some months, I hereby request
all persons who are indebted to the different
Bankrupt Estates, and Agencies under my direc-
tion, to make immediate payment of their re-
spective debts to Mr. James SANBURN, who
is fully authorized to receive and grant acquit-
tances for the same. All accounts appertaining
to these estates, not discharged by the first day
of April next, shall be then lodged with Robt.
I. Taylor, Esquire, for suit.

John M'Iver.

February 22.

This is to give Notice,
That the Subscriber of Alexandria
County, in the District of Columbia, hath ob-
tained from the Orphans Court of said County,
Letters of Administration on the personal estate of
William Bowling late of the County aforesaid,
deceased. All persons having claims against the
said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them
with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or
before the 15th day of August next, or they will
by law be excluded from all benefit of said es-
tate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of Fe-
bruary, 1805.

James Anderson, Adm'r.
N. B. All persons indebted to the above es-
tate are requested to make immediate payment to
the Administrator.

A Gentleman of good character,
and qualified to instruct an Eng-
lish School, may get an advantage-
ous situation by application to the
teacher of the Academy in this
town.

February 12. 22w

BOOKS.

LATELY RECEIVED, FOR SALE,
By ROBERT GRAY,

At the Store formerly occupied by ROBERT and
JOHN GRAY, in King Street, between Fair-
fax and Royal Streets.

PINKERTON'S Modern Geography,
2 volumes, large octavo; and a Quarto Atlas,
containing 63 maps—price, handsomely bound,
15 dollars.

Atlas, separate, 10 dollars.

The two volumes without the Atlas, 6 dol-
lars.

Popular Tales, by Maria Edgeworth, 2 vols.
bound and lettered—price 2 dollars 25 cents.

A counter copy, 2 dollars.

The Nurse's Guide; or, Companion for a Sick
Chamber—price 87 and half cents.

Anachastis Travels; a new edition; 4 vols.
octavo, with a large map of Greece—price 9
dollars.

Same book, elegantly bound in calf, and
gilt, 12 dollars.

Holy Bible, 4 volumes, octavo, printed on
superfine wove paper, with a large new type—
price, bound in sheep, and lettered, 10 dollars;
in calf and elegantly gilt, 12 dollars; in boards,
8 dollars.

Select British Classics, 39 volumes, duodeci-
mo, with plates, neatly bound in calf, 50 dol-
lars.

A Family Tour through the British Empire;
containing some account of its natural and arti-
ficial curiosities, history and antiquities; inter-
persed with biographical anecdotes; particular-
ly adapted to the amusement and instruction of
youth: illustrated with a large colored map of
the British empire—by Priscilla Wakefield—
price, bound, one dollar 25 cents; in boards,
one dollar.

The Pennsylvania Farmer; being a selection
from the most approved treatises on husbandry;
interpersed with observations and experiments—
by Job Roberts—price bound and lettered, 87
and half cents; in boards, 67 cents.

Memories of the Life, Writings, and Correl-
pondence, of Sir Wm. Jones; by Lord Teign-
mouth—price 2 dollars 75 cents.

A View of the Soil and Climate of the United
States of America: with supplementary remarks
upon Florida, on the French colonies on the
Mississippi and Ohio, and in Canada; and on the
aboriginal tribes of America—by L. F. Volney,
translated, with occasional remarks, by C. B.
Brown, ornamented with maps and plates—price,
bound and lettered, 2 dollars 50 cents.

The Philadelphia Medical and Physical Jour-
nal; by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Part
1st, vol. 1st, in boards—price one dollar.

A Commercial Dictionary; containing the
present state of mercantile law, practice and cus-
toms; 3 volumes, octavo, bound and lettered—
price 10 dollars 50 cents.

Robertson's Admiralty Reports, 4 volumes—
11 dollars.

Commercial and Notarial Precedents, 3 dol-
lars.

Abbot, on Shipping, 3 dollars.

Millot's Elements of General History, 5 vo-
lumes, octavo, 9 dollars.

Kelley's Elements of Book-keeping, one dol-
lar 50 cents.

In a few days will be published, by R. Gray,
Johnson's Dictionary, improved by
the addition of Walker's pronunciation—price 3
dollars 50 cents.

ON HAND.

A general assortment of Writing
Paper and Blank Books.

March 25. d

FOR SALE.

On board Schooner Harriot, at Harper's wharf:

New-England Rum,
Rustling Molasses,
2 pipes Holland Gin,
2 do. fourth proof Cognac Brandy,
1 puncheon fourth proof Jamaica Rum,
2 casks and barrels Clover Seed,
4 boxes Cheese,
4 hals: Mow Samsas,
1 do. Company Guitars,
1 do. Mamoddy's,
1 do. Coffins,
150 pieces Chints,
100 do. Gillia Handkerchiefs,
1 case Persian Silks,
1 do. fine and coarse Hats,
Ladies Morocco Shoes,
Mens coarse and fine shoes,
10 barrels mels No. 1 and 2 Beef.

Apply to Capt. W. Davis on board, or to

Laurafon & Fowle.

For Freight or Charter,

To Europe or the West Indies,

The BRIG

ACTIVE,

S. LEVERING, MASTER—is now ready to re-
ceive a cargo.

March 7.

The highest price will be given for Linen
Rags, by the Printer heretof.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.

Vol. V.

On

Articles of

Indigo, and

White paper

Sugar in

Chittam

White and

Black and

Reddish in

High in

Quarts

HOUSEHOLD

A Variety

Cloths, C

Dolls, Fl

Sugar, Bl

Columbo

Chittam

White and

Black and

Reddish in

High in

Quarts

HOUSEHOLD

A Variety

Cloths, C

Dolls, Fl

Sugar, Bl

Columbo

Chittam

White and

Black and

Reddish in

High in

Quarts

HOUSEHOLD